



BIG ROCHE A CRI LAKE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Revised 2007

Big Roche Cri Lake Management Plan Advisory Group

<u>Name</u>	<u>Phone number</u>	<u>Address</u>	
JOYCE KIRSENLOHR	608-564-7263	1306 CHICAGO LANE, FRIENDSHIP, WI 53934	ADAMS COUNTY LAND AND WATER CONS. DEPT
JOHN PAVELEC	608-564-7410	1097 COTTONVILLE AVE, FRIENDSHIP, WI 53934	TOWN OF PRESTON
ELAINE MARTIN	262-723-4048	N5604 FOSTER RD, ELKHORN, WI 53121	LAKE RESIDENT
JAMES SPEICHINGER	608-564-7052	1339A CHICAGO DR, FRIENDSHIP, WI 53934	LAKE RESIDENT
DICK HEITMAN	608-564-3597	1173B CHICAGO DR, FRIENDSHIP, WI 53934	LAKE RESIDENT
SCOT IRNSIDE	608-339-8087	PO BOX 100 FRIENDSHIP WI 53934-0100	WDNR FISHERIES BIOLOGIST
BUZZ SORGE	715-839-3794	1300 W CLAIREMONT AVE EAU CLAIRE WI 54702	WDNR LAKES SPECIALIST
DEB KONKEL	715-839-2782	1300 W CLAIREMONT AVE EAU CLAIRE WI 54702	WDNR AQUATIC PLANT SPECIALIST
DAVID MILLER	608-564-2161	PO BOX 0832, FRIENDSHIP, WI 53934	LAKE RESIDENT
THOMAS CZARNIK	608-564-7217	1190 CHICAGO LANE, FRIENDSHIP, WI 53934	LAKE RESIDENT
CANDIS CHAPMAN	608-564-3227	1110 CHICAGO LANE, FRIENDSHIP, WI 53934	LAKE RESIDENT
GERALD BEAULIEU	608-564-7075	1352A COTTONVILLE AVE, FRIENDSHIP, WI 53934	LAKE RESIDENT
GIB CHECK	608-564-7076	1109 CHICAGO DRIVE, FRIENDSHIP, WI 53934	BIG ROCHE CRI LAKE DISTRICT BOARD
FRED SCHLEG	847-838-4987	23 WEST HAGUE DRIVE, ANTIOCH, IL 60002	LAKE RESIDENT

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INTRODUCTION

Chapter 92 of the Wisconsin State Statutes established the Adams County Land and Water Conservation Committee (LWCC) and the Adams County Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD). The LWCC and LWCD have the responsibility of conserving long-term soil productivity, protecting the quality of related natural resources, enhancing water quality and focusing on severe soil erosion problems.

The Big Roche A Cri Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District (BRC Lake District) was formed in 1988 to monitor lake water quality and implement best management practices to maintain and improve lake water quality and quantity on Big Roche A Cri Lake.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) is dedicated to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and where applicable, the laws of the federal government that protect and enhance the natural resources of our state.

To achieve the purposes of the BRC Lake District, Adams LWCC/LWCD, WDNR a Lake Management Plan was developed. The plan addresses natural resource issues of the lake and also in the lake's watershed. The plan is dynamic and revisions will occur annually to reflect current events and priorities. The BRC Lake District will gather public input on plan at its annual fall meeting. The BRC Lake District will publicly notify all members of the district and public of the meeting. The BRC Lake District will develop a method to accept written comments from the members and the public who cannot attend. The plan will utilize best management practices, education, and regulations to improve the natural resources. The plan will incorporate human conveniences in a manner that does not compromise the quality and quantity of the natural resources. All ordinances, policies, and activities associated with the State, County, and Town must receive approval from proper authorities.

The plan consists of goals and action items to address natural resource issues and activities for a five-year period. As one year passes, another year of the plan will be added so the plan will always reflect a five-year period. Scientific studies, community residents, and the general public were inventoried to determine the goals of the plan. A Lake Advisory Group (LAG) was formed to identify action items, write the rough draft of the Lake Management Plan, and in the future assist BRC Lake District with updates and revisions. The LAG consists of WDNR specialists, BRC Lake District Board Representative, lake residents, community businesses, community residents, Adams County Board representative, Preston Township representative and Adams LWCD.

Once the rough draft was written, LAG members disseminated the plan and received feedback. There was also a public meeting held to receive feedback. LAG members met after receiving the feedback from the public and incorporated the feedback as allowable and deemed necessary into the Big Roche A Cri Lake Management Plan.

The BRC Lake District Board is responsible for implementing and updating/revising the Big Roche A Cri Lake Management Plan. The BRC Lake District consists of representatives of lake residents, the Town of Preston, and the Adams County Board.

Copies of the Big Roche A Cri Lake Management plan have been distributed and are available at the following locations: BRC Lake District; Town of Preston; WDNR Service Center in Wisconsin Rapids; Adams Public Library; and Adams Land and Water Conservation Department.

BIG ROCHE A CRI LAKE CHARACTERISTICS

Lake Description

Big Roche Cri Lake is located in north central Adams County and has a surface area of 205 acres, a shoreline length of 6.1 mile, a volume of 6,993 acre feet, a maximum depth of 20 feet and a mean depth of 9 feet. The lake has a large tributary area and a relatively short detention time. Development occurs on most lots around the lake and the area around the lake is not serviced by a public sanitary system (Phase I Lake Study Report, 2000). The Cottonville Dam impounds water to form the Big Roche Cri Lake. The dam is owned by Adams County who leases the operations to a private individual. The dam currently is operated to produce hydroelectricity.

Baseline water quality data was collected during a study in 1995 -1996. Using the Wisconsin Trophic Status Index, the lake was classified as mesotrophic - good water quality. (Big Roche A Cri Lake District Plan, 1996). Water quality testing will be conducted from 2004 to 2006.

A 1991 WDNR publication stated the lake contained good numbers of largemouth bass and panfish with northern pike also present. Suitable habitats for the spawning of bass and panfish occur in the shallow areas of the lake. Northern pike utilize flooded weedy areas like the inlet area of the lake. Walleyes in the lake were a result of a stocking program. A 1993 WDNR fish survey produced the following results: 139 largemouth bass with an average length of 9.2 inches; 6 northern pike with an average length of 11.7 inches; 3 walleye with an average length of 11.5 inches; 226 bluegill with an average length of 4.5 inches; 20 crappie average length of 7.3 inches.

The shoreline area, area within 1000 feet of lake, is primarily residential. It was reported in the Big Roche A Cri Lake District Plan that 239 residential lots bordered the lake with the typical lot having 66 feet of water frontage. There are public boat launches at the northwest corner of the lake and on the north side of the lake on the east side of State Highway 13. The northwest corner boat launch is managed by Adams County Parks and Recreation Department while the east end boat launch is managed by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

Climate

The climate in the Big Roche A Cri Lake area is classified in the continental climate type. The summers have warm but not excessively hot days and cool nights. Winters are long, cold, and snowy. Mean annual precipitation is almost 30 inches. In an average winter, snow cover on the ground and ice cover on the lakes lasts from December to April. The growing season generally extends from late May to early September, for an average frost-free growing season of 135 days. Prevailing winds come out of the northwest from late fall through spring, and from the South during the remainder of the year. The wind speed generally ranges from 4 to 15 miles per hour. (Adams County Land and Water Resource Management Plan)

Watershed

Historical land survey records show the original vegetation of the lake watershed consisted mostly of woodlands with some wetlands and grasslands distributed throughout the area. The Phase I Lake Study Report, 2000, stated the land use in the lake watershed was woodlands 29%, wetlands 13%, open spaces 25%, residential 2% and agriculture 31%. It should be noted the residential land uses are concentrated in the area immediately surrounding Big Roche A Cri Lake. The watershed area around the lake consists of nearly level to steep slopes, with well to moderately drained, sands and loamy sands. The upper watershed consists of nearly level to gently sloping, with well to somewhat poorly drained, sands and loamy sands. The total lake watershed acres are 40,320 acres.

Big Roche A Cri Creek supplies the water to Big Roche A Cri Lake. There is cold and warm water fish in the Big Roche A Cri Creek. The portion of Big Roche A Cri creek upstream from County Highway W has been classified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) as an Outstanding Resource Water. WDNR stocks brown trout annually in the Big Roche A Cri creek between County Highway C and County Highway W. Brook trout habitat has been installed in the upper watershed of the Big Roche A Cri creek by the WDNR. WDNR has monitored the Big Roche A Cri Creek and its tributaries for water quality and fish habitat. The monitoring has identified streambank erosion as a limiting factor to fish habitat. The riparian buffers of the streams are generally well protected except Dry Creek has a reach between 6th Ave and 1st Ave that needs improvement. The monitoring also shows excess nutrients available in portions of Dry Creek and Buckner Creek. Ditching for land drainage has also affected Dry and Buckner Creeks. An unnamed tributary to Buckner Creek has been identified by the WDNR as needing further investigating to determine the reason for the lack of fish. All streams, ditches, and lakes drain into the Castle Rock Flowage/Wisconsin River which WDNR has listed as an impaired water body 303(d)(1)(C), Clean Water Act.

Groundwater generally flows east to west towards the Wisconsin River. There are no high capacity drinking wells in this watershed and the Village of Hancock is the only municipality that discharges in this watershed. The Village of Hancock Wastewater Treatment Plant lies in the upper watershed. The village of Hancock wastewater treatment facility is an oxidation ditch with seepage cells that discharges to ground water. The plant was built in 1988 with an unknown design life. The average daily intake of wastewater is 66,800 gallons, with 124 pounds of solids. (The State of the Central Wisconsin River Basin – DNR).

Demographics

Big Roche A Cri Lake is in the Town of Preston, Adams County, Wisconsin. In 1980, the population in the Town of Preston was 967 people with 62% between the ages of 18 to 65 and 11% over the age of 65. In 1990, the population of the Town of Preston was 1,057 people with 55% between the ages of 18 to 65 and 21% over the age of 65. In 2000, the population of the Town of Preston was 1,360 people with 61% between the ages of 18 to 65 and 20% over the age of 65. (Big Roche A Cri Lake District Plan, 1996), (U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000)

In 1980, there were 806 housing units compared to 847 in 1990, of which 420 were occupied year round. In 2000, there were a total of 960 housing units with 561 of those units being occupied year round. Eighty percent of the housing units were built before 1980. (Big Roche A Cri Lake District Plan, 1996), (U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000) It can be concluded that the population of the Town of Preston will continue to increase at a moderate rate, and the people who purchase property in the township will be seeking recreational opportunities.

Big Roche A Cri Lake District

The Big Roche A Cri Lake District was formed in 1988. In 1996, there were 200 property owners paying \$2.1 per \$1,000 of value and a special charge of \$70 per year. The district employed 3 people who performed annual aquatic plant harvesting. Approximately 260 to 290 loads (convert to pounds) of aquatic plants were harvested annually. The district owned one aquatic plant harvester, a tow vehicle, and a storage building. (Big Roche A Cri Lake District Plan, 1996)

In 2004, it was determined there are 197 property owners who pay \$1.95 per \$1,000 of value and a special charge of \$150 per year. The district employs 8 employees who are responsible for harvesting. The district now owns 3 aquatic plant harvesters, a transport barge, pickup truck, storage shed, and a tow vehicle.

Regulations

Adams County has a Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance that regulates land use, a Shoreland Protection Ordinance that regulates activities in areas within 300 feet of a stream and 1,000 feet of a lake, a Sanitary Ordinance that regulates on-site sanitary systems, Floodplain Ordinance that regulates activities within the flood plain, Land Division Ordinance that regulates division of properties and a Building/Construction Ordinance that regulates building and construction activities. The Town of Preston utilizes the Adams County Planning and Zoning and their ordinances to regulate activities. Big Roche A Cri Lake has a no-wake ordinance.

LAKE STUDY RESULTS

1995-1996 Study

The North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission prepared a lake plan based on inventories of resources and lake residents. They also obtained basic water quality data in 1995-1996. It was recommended the Town of Preston and the Big Roche A Cri Lake District implement the plan.

To inventory lake district membership, a survey was sent to 188 members of which 103 responded. The survey reported 99% owned lake front property, 29% were permanent residents, the average length of ownership was 12 years, and 75% use a conventional septic system. The five most popular activities identified by the survey were fishing 88%, swimming 54%, boating 52%, water skiing 40%, ice fishing 38%. Major problems identified by the membership were weeds 87%, water level control 79%, algae 58%, lake depth 55%.

The plan indicated shoreland erosion was not a major problem, but erosion is expected to increase as lake use increases resulting in sedimentation of the lake. The plan recommended the Town of Preston expand its existing boating ordinance to limit boat speeds; educate humans to limit disturbances in shoreline areas and shoreland protection structures; prohibit dredging and placement of materials within the lake; and mark ecologically sensitive areas with buoys and signs to help with enforcement. These recommendations were discussed by the lake district board but none were implemented.

Nonpoint source pollution from the upper watershed was identified as a potential source of nutrients entering into the lake. The plan recommended preserving wetlands in the watershed using zoning ordinances.

Stormwater runoff and septic systems within the shoreline area were identified as potential sources of pollution entering the lake. The plan recommended: the Town of Preston and the Big Roche A Cri Lake District educate the public about alternative forms of lawn and garden care, household chemical use, and stormwater management; a program to test private septic systems should be established. This recommendation was not implemented.

The plan also identified increased lake congestion that was due to the long and narrow character of the lake and the increase of lake usage by boats and water skiing. The plan recommended the Town of Preston amend its Boating Ordinance to limit high speed boating activities to the deeper waters of the lake and impose slow-no-wake speed restrictions on motor boats near the shoreline. The lake district board decided water skiing should be allowed on the lake.

The plan identified a need and recommended a regular water quality monitoring program to help identify trends in water quality. The district contributed money towards the purchase of a water quality monitor by the Adams County Land and Water Conservation Department who has been monitoring water quality.

An inventory of aquatic plants and the development of an aquatic plant management plan were recommended. The monitoring of aquatic plants to identify invasive species was also recommended. The plan stated aquatic plant growth needed to be controlled and weed-cutting efforts should be increased to maintain recreational uses. It was recommended that a second weed harvester be secured. The lake district pursued and obtained a second aquatic plant harvester soon thereafter.

The plan identified the need for more public access for non-boating activities. It was recommended the development of a park that would adjoin the lake. This recommendation was not followed by the lake district.

Groundwater was not identified as a high priority but it was recommended that additional studies be conducted in the future. The lake district hired a private firm in 1999 to study the nutrient loading due to groundwater.

The 1996 Big Roche A Cri Lake management plan established 5 goals based on inventories and recommendations:

- 1) to protect and maintain public health, and promote public comfort and convenience in concert with the natural resource, through environmentally sound management of the vegetation, fishery and wildlife populations in and around Big Roche A Cri Lake;
- 2) to promote a quality water based experience for residents and visitors to Big Roche A Cri Lake consistent with the policies and objectives of the Wisconsin DNR;
- 3) to manage the lake in an environmentally sound manner, to preserve and enhance its water quality and biotic communities, their habitats, and essential structure and function in the water body and adjacent areas;
- 4) to effectively control the quantity and density of aquatic plant growth in portions of Big Roche A Cri Lake to better facilitate water-related recreation, improve the aesthetic value of the resource;
- 5) to collect base data and identify areas for further study.

1999-2000 Study

In 1999-2000, Foth and VanDyke obtained water quality data, determined the groundwater flow, determined the impact of septic systems on lake water quality, and analyzed watershed land use and associated phosphorus runoff from the watershed.

Water quality data results concluded: the lake remains mixed almost year around so the temperature of the water remains stable, therefore oxygen is distributed throughout the lake; the dissolved oxygen levels ranged from 5 - 11 milligrams/liter which is adequate for fish growth and survival; the average Total Phosphorus measured at 3 sample points ranged from 24 – 44 micrograms/liter. It should be noted that Total Phosphorus exceeded 30 micrograms/liter (the amount needed for algae blooms) at all sample points at some time in the year; the average “chlorophyll a” measured was 2.6 – 7.0 micrograms/liter with higher levels recorded in the shallower depths; Secchi depth readings showed water clarity depth ranged from 5 – 9.5 feet indicating a water quality as mesotrophic (moderate); very little orthophosphates were found; and total nitrogen exceeded 3 milligrams/liter which is higher than most values for natural lakes. Overall, the report stated phosphorus and nitrogen concentrations are high enough to encourage excessive weed growth while conditions for aquatic life and fish are favorable.

Groundwater flow was measured by installing piezometers along the lakeshore in 4 locations. Results showed the groundwater flows into the lake at the east end and at the west end of the lake, the groundwater flows away from the lake, due to the dam causing the lake level to be artificially high above the groundwater.

The report stated septic systems on the east end of the lake will have an impact on lake water quality due to the groundwater moving into the lake, therefore, improvements and monitoring should be focused on the end of the lake. The report also stated many residents in the area where the groundwater flows away from the lake have septic systems between the lake and their drinking wells. This situation may contribute to nitrate and/or coliform bacteria in their drinking wells. A sanitary survey was distributed to all property owners to collect input regarding private wastewater systems. Fifty percent of the surveys were returned. Field observations were also conducted. Conclusions drawn from the survey and observations were: most septic systems were located well away from and above the lake having little impact on the lake; on the northwest end of the lake, lots are only 5 – 10 feet above lake level but this area has groundwater flowing away from the lake therefore septic system discharge flows away from the lake; and no failing systems or problem systems were identified. The report concluded septic systems do not appear to be a significant source of pollutants to the lake.

Phosphorus that enters into Big Roche A Cri Lake was estimated using land use acres and WDNR unit area loads by land use. It should be noted erosion and runoff was not measured in the watershed and the following figures are estimates only. It was estimated agriculture and woodlands contributed 1,665 pounds of phosphorus per year, thus providing an impact on the lake. The report also identified domestic wastewater as a significant source of phosphorus. Approximately 15% of phosphorus in wastewater is removed by septic systems, while the soil adsorbs the rest. All soils have a finite capacity for retaining and adsorbing phosphorus and when this capacity is reached, phosphorus will pass through the soil into the groundwater. The report stated due to the impact of watershed and future septic system loading, phosphorus removal measures done in the lake will have little impact on the phosphorus concentrations in the lake. Alternatives listed to reduce nutrient loading from the watershed were: educate landowners on how to reduce surface water runoff and controlling soil erosion; maintain natural vegetation along shorelines; limited use of fertilizers/pesticides and/or use of no-phosphorus fertilizer on lawns and gardens that are within shoreline areas; divert storm water runoff to areas that can absorb the water into the ground; relocate new septic systems away from the lake; develop an ordinance to record pumping of septic systems to encourage proper system maintenance; continue annual weed harvesting; further study of dredging areas within the lake; reduce agricultural and woodland nonpoint source pollution.

RESULTS OF BIG ROCHE A CRI LAKE PROPERTY OWNERS INVENTORY

In May 2004, the Adams County Land and Water Conservation Department conducted an inventory of the Big Roche A Cri lake Property Owners to identify issues important to them and rank the issues in order of importance.

It was decided to conduct the inventory during the annual spring meeting. Notice was placed in the Big Roche A Cri Lake District newsletter that was distributed to all members of the Big Roche A Cri Lake District. The Land and Water Conservation mailing and e-mail address was placed in the notice, along with instructions that if they could not attend, they could list the top three lake issues and rank them in priority. By providing this information in the notice, it gave property owners who could not attend a meeting an opportunity to respond. No property owners responded by e-mail or mail.

To gather important issues and rank them in order of importance for the property owners who attended the meetings, the nominal group process was used. Approximately 77 property owners attended these meetings. A brief education on Big Roche A Cri Lake scientific studies was presented to the audience followed by the opportunity for each audience member to identify their important issue. The identified issues were written on large paper and then hung on the wall for all to view. When all issues important to the property owners were identified, audience members were given three stickers that represented three votes. They were given the opportunity to place the stickers on issues they felt were most important to them.

Votes from the meetings and mailings were tallied. The issues were identified and ranked in order of importance. These issues were developed into goals for the Big Roche A Cri Lake Management Plan.

DEVELOP A SEDIMENT BASIN ON EAST END OF LAKE THAT CAN BE DREDGED AND ALSO INCREASE DEPTH THROUGHOUT EAST END OF LAKE - 59

CONTROL AND ELIMINATE INVASIVE PLANTS, SPECIFICALLY EURASIAN MILFOIL, AND ENFORCE LAWS AND ORDINANCES TO PREVENT SPREAD. - 40

AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL BY MECHANICAL HARVESTING - 34

MAINTAIN WATER QUALITY - 30

CONTROL SEDIMENT FROM WATERSHED - 15

IMPROVE FISH HABITAT THROUGHOUT THE LAKE. - 13

REMOVAL OF UNDERWATER OBSTRUCTIONS - 11

REDESIGNATE CONSERVATION AREAS SO THEY ARE EVENLY DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT LAKE. - 10

ELIMINATE FILAMENTOUS ALGAE BLOOMS - 10

REDUCE SHORELINE EROSION - 5

IMPROVE LAKE SAFETY BY DEVELOPING REGULATIONS AND BOAT SPEED LIMITS - 1

EDUCATION ON PROPER SHORELINE USE AND STORMWATER RUNOFF MANAGEMENT - 1

INCREASE DEPTH OF SHALLOW AREAS THROUGHOUT THE LAKE - 1

FORMAL VOTING PROCEDURE WHEN MAKING MANAGEMENT DECISIONS – 1

STUDY LAKE BOTTOM SEDIMENTS – 0